



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-168  
Wednesday  
30 August 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Burundi

### Hutu Transport Minister Flees Country

AB2908144695 *Paris AFP in English*  
1446 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Aug 29 (AFP) — Burundian Transport Minister Innocent Nimpagaritse, a Hutu, fled to Nairobi and announced in the Kenyan capital Tuesday [29 August] that he had resigned from the Burundian Government.

"I am very disappointed by the government, which has shown itself to be incapable of assuring security in Burundi," he told a press conference.

Nimpagaritse said he had escaped several assassination attempts over the past few weeks.

## Congo

### Authorities Foil French Envoy's 'Secret' Trip

AB2508135595 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*  
1830 GMT 24 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The French ambassador to Congo has made a less-than-diplomatic trip: He was surprised by Congolese security forces near South African installations in the Bouenza region, where he had no official business. The result was that the ambassador's visit ended on a sour note. Bienvenu Boudimbou has the details:

[Begin Boudimbou recording] The CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY, which reported the incident without mentioning the ambassador's name, said that the French ambassador had visited Kayi, (Loutima), and Loutete without informing the local authorities of his presence in the region, or even briefing them on his schedule. Taken unawares by territorial surveillance officials, the French ambassador returned to Brazzaville by air a few days ago. The CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY noted the close link between the French ambassador's secret visit and recent South African diplomatic and economic initiatives undertaken in Congo. In fact, the areas the French ambassador visited are strategic sites in the well-known Niari Valley in southwestern Congo, where South Africans intend to carry out agropastoral activities. The (Loutima) site is of particular significance, because it houses a military training center supervised by Israeli experts.

At the 17 August cabinet meeting, the government examined a report on the establishment of an agro-industrial company in the Niari Valley, in conjunction with South African partners. The Congolese Government and the South African Development Corporation [as heard] signed the corresponding protocol agreement

in Pretoria on 10 August. This, in France's view, constitutes a sort of covert competition, which is bound to be intense. [end recording]

### New Political Party Created, Officially Registered

AB2608144795 *Brazzaville Radio Nationale*  
*Congolaise Network in French* 1800 GMT 25 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A new political party has just been created. It is the United Front of Congolese Republicans [Front Uni des Republicains Congolais] [FURC]. The new party was created in France on 30 April 1994 [as heard] and registered at the Ministry of Interior on 31 July 1995 under number 3194. Its chairman, Mr. (Raymond Timothee Makita), is planning to call an information meeting to be held at the African Institute for Rehabilitation, to set up a federal bureau in Brazzaville. Here, he is giving the reasons behind the creation of his party to correspondent Francois Bukaka:

[Begin (Makita) recording] The United Front of the Congolese Republicans was created as a reaction to a sociological situation that appeared unacceptable to us because most of the existing parties were created on an ethnic and regional basis. We thought that a party, that will be a party for all Congolese, should be created in Congo with members from all the regions and ethnic groups of the country. Our objectives are very simple. We will promote development and progress. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Rwanda

### President Bizimungu Explains Firing of Minister

EA3008120895 *Kigali Radio Rwanda*  
*in Kinyarwanda* 1700 GMT 28 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu was relieved today of his duties of leading the government. After the decision, the president of the Republic, Pasteur Bizimungu, presented the matter to the National Assembly, and asked it to support the decision. Our colleague Louise Kayibanda was present:

[Kayibanda] The president, in conformity with the powers bestowed upon him by our country's laws, today at 1530 announced to the deputies who had gathered in the National Assembly that he had taken the decision to dismiss Faustin Twagiramungu from his post as prime minister, because government members were no longer united and could not, whilst keeping their duties to heart, solve the country's problems — a task for which they did not have enough courage and resolve. The President Bizimungu added that certain ministers would also be removed from the government.



Here is the president of the Republic explaining his decision:

[Begin Bizimungu recording] Your Excellencies, president of the National Assembly, and deputies, all those gathering here, Rwandans: The genocide brought very complicated problems to our country. There are all sorts of problems related to ethnicity, there are problems related to government institutions which had broken apart, and there are questions relating to citizens who [words indistinct].

The unity government, led by the prime minister, had made a commitment to properly solve, as a matter of some urgency, most of these problems. In order for that to be achieved, there was a need for strong leadership with a will to solve the problems in such a way as to satisfy all Rwandans. Rwandans would then trust the government and support it.

However, it is clear that the members of the government are no longer united. There are differing views on government programs, and they do not speak with one voice to Rwandans and foreigners — as if some do not agree with the programs. There are many examples of this. Not following up on their work and not coordinating their efforts will not help us solve our current problems — but with enough will, corrections can be made.

The most important issue, which is at the root of the events which destroyed Rwanda, and that all of us have decided to fight, is the division of Rwandans for personal interests. This is unacceptable. There is no way that we can emerge from our complex problems without keeping to heart our commitments, and without showing Rwandans that we have enough will and courage to achieve what we have promised them. With all that I have just said, and having consulted many people, we found that it was necessary for things to change, and that it was also necessary to change the prime minister, in accordance with the Constitution — especially (the) sixth point of the Rwandan Patriotic Front speech of 17 July 1994, which was approved by the parties and the assembly.

We ask you to support this decision, keeping in mind the fact that we must protect the interests of Rwandans and our country. I will also take this opportunity to inform you that some government members will also be dismissed. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

[Kayibanda] Having explained the reasons behind his decision to dismiss Prime Minister Twagiramungu from his position, he then asked deputies to air their views on the decision. In a vote, of the 61 deputies present, 55 voted for the decision, 6 abstained, and there were

no votes against. There are 70 deputies in the Rwandan National Assembly.

The president of the Republic thanked the deputies for showing their support for him, and asked them to unite so that personal interests are disregarded in favor of solving Rwandan problems and removing Rwanda from its current situation. Here is President Bizimungu:

[Begin Bizimungu recording] Your excellency the president of the National Assembly, deputies: I thank you for the trust you have bestowed upon me and the fact that we have the same views in regard to the current situation and how it should change.

I would like to note that our actions have been in conformity with the prevailing law accepted by the parties. I also note that you have had opportunities to receive answers to your questions from the ministers, so that you can make up your minds. I thank you for your trust, ask you once again to unite in solving Rwandans' problems, and also again ask that you not pursue personal interests.

I reiterate that Rwandans are focusing their attention on us. We know that our Rwanda has Hutus, Tutsis, Twas and, I was about to say, it even has foreigners. Leaders should look upon the issues that they are facing as Rwandans. This is the way to build. I ask you for your creative assistance and your work, so that we can extricate Rwanda from its current problems. We are aware of the current situation and its problems, and we know that we have to progress. Thank you. [end recording]

#### **Ex-Prime Minister Accuses RPF of 'Massacres'**

BR3008132395 Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN  
in Dutch 30 Aug 95 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Massacres"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The discharge of the Hutu top of the Rwandan Government for the first time confirms — in this case from unsuspected Rwandan sources — what many unofficial reports stated earlier already: The Kibeho massacre was not a unique case. In his resignation letter former Prime Minister Twagiramundu (MDR [Republican Democratic Movement], now into hiding, accuses parts of the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] Army to "engage in massacres all over the country." In his resignation letter dismissed RPF Minister Sendashonga also addresses the security situation in the country. Antwerp-based Africa experts Reyntjes and Desouter earlier argued that the Kigali regime was guilty of large scale murdering. Moreover certain organizations stated over the last couple of days that back in April, during the evacuation of the Kibeho camp,

at least 20,000 Hutus would have "disappeared." This would have happened after the international community's interest died down.

It is expected that a successor to Twagiramundu is being nominated this week. Both the names of Minister Anastase Gasana and Jean Birara (although not a MDR member) are put forward. Birara has very friendly relations with the Zairian prime minister. Another scenario sees Kigali evolve toward a presidential regime without prime minister.

#### **Government Fires Four More Ministers**

AB2908140795 *Paris AFP in English*  
1402 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, Aug 29 (AFP) — The Rwandan presidency announced the firing of four ministers Tuesday [29 August] following the resignation and almost simultaneous sacking of Hutu Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Monday.

Three of those purged from the Tutsi-dominated cabinet are Hutus, one a Tutsi.

The Hutus fired are Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga, who had resigned Monday evening, according to Information Minister Jean-Baptiste Nkuliyingoma; Nkuliyingoma himself, and Justice Minister Alphonse-Marie Nkubito.

The Tutsi fired was Transport and Communications Minister Immaculee Kayumba.

#### **RDR Refugee Group Issues Statement**

AB2908140595 *Paris AFP in English*  
1352 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Aug 29 (AFP) — The resignation of Rwandan Hutu Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu confirms that the situation in Rwanda is too dangerous for the two million Hutu refugees in neighbouring countries to return voluntarily, the refugees' main grouping declared Tuesday [29 August].

The Rally for the Return of Refugees and Democracy in Rwanda (RDR), formed in the sprawling camps in

eastern Zaire, said it was not surprised by Twagiramungu's "courageous" decision Monday to leave the Tutsi-dominated government.

Twagiramungu, a moderate, was subsequently fired by President Pasteur Bizimungu following a vote in the Tutsi-dominated parliament approving his ouster. Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga, another Hutu, also quit Monday.

"If those most faithful to the RPF (The Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, now in control of Rwanda after winning last year's civil war) can no longer accept violations of human rights and dictatorship, and start to leave, how can one imagine, under these conditions, that the refugees could return voluntarily?" the RDR asked in a statement made public in Nairobi.

The statement accused the RPF of carrying out "political assassinations" of people close to Twagiramungu, and listed a number of senior civil servants who have resigned recently.

The RPF regime was "tottering" and no longer viable, it said, calling for the setting up of institutions and an army representing all Fwandans.

### **Zaire**

#### **New Currency Note Put Into Circulation**

AB2908215095 *Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French*  
1800 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Bank of Zaire hereby informs the public that it has just put into circulation a new Zaire bank note worth 5,000 new zaire with the following characteristics: It has the same format as the old note but the bank will like to draw the public's attention on one detail. There are the letters BZ on the new note, meaning Bank of Zaire. The new note will be used along with the others and is legal in the Republic of Zaire.

## Kenya

### Three 'Prominent' Opposition Figures Defect to KANU

EA2908135795 *Nairobi KNA in English*  
0840 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, 29 August (KNA) — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this morning at State House Mombasa welcomed back to KANU [Kenya African National Union] the national treasurer of Ford-Kenya Mr. Mohamed Galgalo, who defected along with two other prominent coast FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya leaders.

Mr. Galgalo was escorted to State House by over 400 elders from his Orma community from Tana River District. The other two leaders who defected to KANU were a former FORD-Kenya parliamentary contestant in Tana River District, Mr. Molu Shambaro, and the Lamu FORD-Kenya chairman, Mr. Abdulrahman Hilali, who was escorted by leaders and wananchi [citizens] from Lamu District.

The three said that they had recognized that it is only KANU government under President Moi that guaranteed security for all communities in the Republic. They said that after the euphoria of the 1992 elections had subsided, they had realized that KANU was the only party that had the welfare of the people at heart. [passage omitted]

### UN Forces Withdrawn from Former Yugoslavia

EA2508212195 *Nairobi KTN Television Network in English* 1800 GMT 25 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Kenya battalion has been withdrawn from the UN protection force in the former Yugoslavia. A press release from the Department of Defense said the battalion is scheduled to return home between the 10th and 20th of September. Major (Moody), on behalf of the permanent secretary to the cabinet and the head of the civil service, said the UN is reducing the number of its forces there. This is as a result of the Croatian Army regaining control of Krajina and West Slovenia. This, he said, made the task force of monitoring the cease-fire between the Croats and Serbs void.

### Moi Announce Plans To Make Mombasa 'Free Port'

EA2808172795 *Nairobi KNA in English*  
1025 GMT 28 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, 28 Aug — President Daniel arap Moi said today that the government intends to make Mombasa a free port and hence the center of commerce in this region. He said he would

soon constitute a committee to work out the modalities of this transformation.

Addressing a delegation of Changamwe elders at State House Mombasa, President Moi said the move would make the coastal town's business thrive and create more employment opportunities for the youths. He said traders in the region will no longer have to bypass Mombasa to seek free port facilities in the Middle East. President Moi praised the role played by elders as custodians of moral values in the society. He said the youth should learn societal values from the elders as a basis for national morality. The elders who had paid a courtesy call on the president were led by the mayor of Mombasa Councillor Ahmed Mwidani.

At another function President Moi received a delegation of KANU [Kenya African National Union] officials from Mombasa led by their chairman Shariff Nassir. The president noted that it was only the ruling party KANU that was committed to peace both in word and deeds. He said that, judging by the action and utterances of the opposition parties, they would have perpetrated violence in the country if they had won the last general elections. He therefore called on all KANU leaders to work for the success of the party instead of being consumed by self-interests. He said in the service of the people he did not mix personal friendship with public affairs.

The president once again told foreigners to leave politics to the local people. He said it was difficult for a foreigner to understand the intrinsic values of the local cultures which is a prerequisite for credible leadership. He observed that a foreigner who blindly plunges himself into local politics might find himself in an unfamiliar and perplexing political scene. [passage omitted].

### EAST AFRICAN STANDARD Sold to International Investors'

EA2508193595 *Nairobi KTN Television Network in English* 1600 GMT 25 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is now official that the oldest daily newspaper in the region, the EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, has been sold. The newspaper's new chairman is Mark Too, who is currently the chairman of Lonrho, East Africa, and a director of the STANDARD. A statement from the newspaper, signed by the firm's managing director, Bob Holt, said the sale is part of a restructuring exercise being carried out by Lonrho PLC of its interests in Africa. He said the paper has been sold to international investors. Subsequently, (Holt) said, four of the firm's directors, Michael Halley, Mark Newman, Keith Atkinson and Peter Kinyago have resigned.



The confirmation of the sale comes barely two hours after the chief executives of the Kenya Capital Markets Authority [CMA] and the Nairobi Stock Exchange [NSE] told a press conference in Nairobi that the STANDARD was not up for grabs. They said any sale of the newspaper without the knowledge of both the CMA and the NSE will be highly irregular. Holt's statement pointed out that the newspaper will maintain its current editorial policy.

Lately speculation was rife in the market indicating that the newspaper was up for sale, but nobody confirmed it until today.

#### **New Owners on Editorial Policy**

*EA2808100895 Nairobi EAST AFRICAN STANDARD in English 26 Aug 95 pp 1-2*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Eastern Africa's leading newspaper, the "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD", took a major step forward in its 93-year-old history yesterday when it was sold to a group of international investors.

And the new owners pledged their commitment "to continue with the ongoing improvements to the newspaper and to maintain its existing editorial policy".

The company's deputy chairman, Mr. Mark Too [name as published], becomes chairman of the new company "in order to provide the necessary continuity" to maintain this commitment.

Mr. Too is also deputy chairman of Lonrho East Africa which sold the paper as part of a "restructuring exercise of its African interests".

Managing Director Bob Holt who remains the chief executive of the company said last night:

"This is definitely a change for the positive good. The new owners are focused purely on the successful development of the STANDARD's editorial and commercial strategies.

#### **"Offered"**

"They look at it as a commercial publishing venture and intend to continue updating its technical resources with state-of-the-art technology."

Speculation about the paper's future has been intense during the last few weeks. But it was clear many months ago when Mr. Dieter Bock took over from Tiny Rowland as chief executive of the multinational Lonrho Group that it would be among the first of the company's African assets to be offered for sale.

Analysts believe some of Lonrho's other Kenyan and East African assets are likely to be offered for sale. [passage omitted]

Under Bob Holt's stewardship the fortunes of the "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" have experienced a dramatic revival.

He took over a paper with obsolete machinery, low morale and falling sales. But during the last two years the "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" has been equipped with latest satellite and direct input communications system and undergone a revolutionary typographical and editorial facelift reflected in a rising curve in circulation and advertising revenue. [passage omitted]

Last night the "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" editor, Mr. Kamau Kanyanga, said: "We are looking forward to the challenge of working under the new ownership. The 'EAST AFRICAN STANDARD' has a proud history of being a paper of record, objective and independent, for almost a century. It has been the major chronicler of 10 decades of incredible drama and development in East Africa — a key witness at epoch-making events and of historical change. We intend to maintain that pride and that record and celebrate our centennial by marching proudly forward into the 21st century."

#### **Opposition MPs Express 'Fears'**

*EA2908135295 Nairobi EAST AFRICAN STANDARD in English 29 Aug 95 p 5*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A British representative of the new majority shareholders of standard newspapers limited yesterday visited the company's Nairobi offices.

Mr. Robin Sewell, a London-based director of the holding company, pledged a hands-off policy from the international investors who last week completed the acquisition of the Kenya's oldest newspaper, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD". [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, three MPs expressed fears that the acquisition of the "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" by a group led by KANU [Kenya African National Union] politician mark too could spell doom for democracy.

"KANU will now exercise total control of all major press and electronic media in the country except the "NATION," legislators Kamau Icharia (Kiambaa), Njehu Gatabaki (Githunguri) and Kamuiru Gitaui (Gatundu) said in a press statement.

The legislators said it was common knowledge that the "international investors are politically correct top KANU leaders and their aides who also control the KTN and the "KENYA TIMES" newspaper, and also the KBC and its affiliated channels".

**5 Foreigners Charged for Violating Hargeysa Airspace***AB2808125395 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 27 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Five people, including a Swedish diplomat, have appeared in court in Somaliland. They're charged with violating the territory's airspace. Somaliland's president, Mohamed Egal, says their plane landed illegally in Hargeysa, and last night, a Norwegian diplomat, who was also detained but was released on Friday [25 August], arrived in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, from where our correspondent, Gregg Barrow, reports:

[Begin Barrow recording] The authorities in Somaliland are clearly very serious about their threats to prosecute the five foreign nationals remaining in detention in Hargeysa. They are among six people arrested on Monday when they illegally landed a light aircraft at Hargeysa's International Airport.

Diplomats in Nairobi said they were all on a duty trip to repatriate three Somali refugees. Their trip was unauthorized, and UN sources who work in Somaliland described it as a gross diplomatic blunder. One of the detainees, a Norwegian diplomat, was released on Friday, after intervention from a Norwegian Government minister.

The remaining five foreigners appeared in court this morning on charges thought to relate to their violation of Somaliland airspace. The trial was quickly adjourned for four days, so that they could decide whether they wished to be represented by Somali lawyers or if they wanted to call for legal help from their countries of origin.

A Swedish foreign minister, (Ian Eleisen), today contacted President Egal directly, and apologized for the role the Swedish diplomat had in the repatriation mission. In response, President Egal said that he would be recommending that charges be dropped against the Swede, but he said the four remaining detainees had no diplomatic immunity and would be expected in court again next week.

The whole incident has been of great value to President Egal, whose country is still not recognized despite declaring independence more than four years ago. He'll gain much self-esteem from the attention he received from the Governments of Sweden and Norway, and will cherish the implicit recognition he's been given, however small it may be. [end recording]

**Uganda****Details on Formal Protest to Sudan Over Rebels***AB2908212395 Paris AFP in English  
1352 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kampala, Aug 29 (AFP) - Uganda has filed a protest charging that Sudan is continuing to support northern Ugandan rebels and threatened retaliation unless such action was stopped, the foreign ministry here said Tuesday [29 August].

In a protest note Monday to the Libyan ambassador here, Abdalla Bujedian, the foreign ministry charged that Sudan was continuing to provoke and disturb Uganda by killing and kidnaping people and selling Ugandan children for guns, with the help of the northern Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

Libya has been in charge of Sudan's interest in Uganda after the latter broke diplomatic relations with Khartoum on April 23. Tripoli, along with Malawi, has also been instrumental in trying to settle the diplomatic row between both countries.

The note sent to the Libyan ambassador reads: "The Uganda Government calls upon and demands that the Sudanese Government put an end to the incursions into Uganda, if not, the Uganda Government will be left with no option but to take whatever action it deems necessary to counter the provocation and aggression unleashed on its innocent people in northern Uganda in defense of their lives and property."

The note cited an incident on July 26 when about 500 LRA rebels, dressed in Sudanese military uniforms reportedly entered Uganda and attacked a village, killing three people and injuring four. The rebels also kidnapped 10 people before pulling back to Sudan, the note said.

It added that this year Sudan had directly or indirectly been involved in 50 incidents, including constant violations of Ugandan airspace over the northwestern towns of Koboko and Maracha in Arua District, some 500 kilometres (312 miles) from the capital.

Uganda severed relations with Sudan on April 23 after both countries traded accusations of supporting each others' rebel movements.

**Somalia****AFP: 'Shaky' Cease-Fire in Effect in Mogadishu***AB2908152795 Paris AFP in English  
1513 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 29 (AFP) — A shaky ceasefire has come into force in the Somali



capital, Mogadishu, where armed supporters of two rival warlords had battled each other since Saturday [26 August].

Habr Gedir militiamen supporting the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) faction of General Mohamed Farah Aidid fought pitch battles with Abgal clansmen loyal to the Somali Salvation Alliance (SSA) of self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed, resulting in the death of dozens of people and more than 100 others wounded, according to hospital sources.

Although heavy shelling has now stopped, sporadic shooting could still be heard on Tuesday morning in areas where militiamen of opposing factions defiantly defended their positions, especially along the "Green Line" that divides the war-torn capital into southern and northern Mogadishu.

Streams of people fearing the possibility of an endless round of new fighting were still fleeing their houses in the battle zones.

The fighting, which had been heavy at the Mogadishu Airport, had apparently also subsided and it was not immediately known who was responsible in bringing it to an abrupt end, as none of the radio stations supporting the two warlords had issued official statements over the fighting and the humanitarian disaster it had caused.

The sudden eruption of fighting severely aggravated humanitarian problems facing Mogadishu, which was already on the brink of a disastrous famine and families that escaped fighting and ran to the relatively peaceful

areas with no food were facing difficulties in getting food, while the two hospitals, Digfer and Benadir, were unable to cope with the stream of people searching for medicine and food.

Benadir hospital officials pointed out that most of the patients had nowhere to go after being discharged, a situation that had been worsened by the fact that among those who refused to leave were relatives of the wounded who had accompanied them to the hospital wards.

"This could be the beginning of a new round of starvation. It reminds us of the 1991 era," one hospital official said in reference to mass starvation in Somalia after the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre that killed hundreds of thousands, before the international community intervened in the Somali conflict.

Although the fighting may have died down and the warring factions tried to give assurances on security guarantees, there are fears here that the latest violence could scare away the international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) from intervening to avert a new round of famine in Somalia.

Before the new round of fighting erupted on Saturday, the NGOs had warned about possible widespread famine in Somalia, and the French aid agency, International Action Against Hunger (AICF), had already established several mother and child health care centres on both side of the divided city to give supplementary feeding to the malnourished children under five years of age.

**Environment Minister Puts Iranian Oil Deal 'On Hold'***MB3008053695 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 30 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Environment Minister Dr. Dawie de Villiers has put on hold a deal between South Africa and Iran to store oil at Saldanha. The move comes after the Steyn Board of Inquiry, chaired by Justice Jan Steyn, appealed to Dr. De Villiers to consider the impact of increased oil tanker shipping on the environment in Saldanha Bay before finalizing the deal. Judge Steyn said although the Iranian oil deal was not part of the Board's mandate, the Board shared the concerns of various environmental groups. The Iran oil storage deal which would increase shipping at Saldanha from 25 tankers a year to 75 was due to be signed this week.

Meanwhile, the Steyn inquiry has wrapped up proceedings after hearing closing arguments for and against the proposed 4,700 million-rand steel mill at Saldanha. Since its appointment in June to investigate environmental concerns raised by objectors on the proposed site of the project, the board has received more than a hundred submissions from 60 individuals and organizations. Justice Jan Steyn and his two assessors, Professor Richard Fuggle and Mr. Rufus Maruma, are reviewing the documentary evidence presented.

**Heavy Sentences Given to Former 'Hitsquad'***MB2908100595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Aug 29 SAPA — Two of the three men found guilty of the murder of African National Congress leaders as part of hitsquad activities in KwaZulu/Natal were each sentenced to 75 years' imprisonment in Durban on Tuesday [29 August].

Romeo Mbambo and Israel Hlongwane were sentenced by Judge Nick van Reyden in the Durban Supreme Court. The third convict, Gcina Mkhize, was sentenced to 52 years in prison.

The charges arose from the killing of four youths and two others in the early 1990s in KwaZulu/Natal. Mkhize received a lesser sentence because he was not involved in all the killings.

**SADF Denies UNITA Exchanged Diamonds for Weapons***MB2908194395 Johannesburg SAm Radio Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The inquest in Durban into the alleged involvement by the former South African Defense Force [SADF] in illegal trade of elephant

tusks and rhino horn in the late seventies and eighties continued this morning.

In his testimony, General Philip du Preez criticized the printed media for incorrect information conveyed to its readers yesterday. He denied reports that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] had ever offered diamonds to the SADF for services rendered. Gen. du Preez said UNITA did not have to pay for munitions, which were given to them in pursuit of South Africa's national objectives.

**Defense Minister Discusses Military's Future***MB2808183795 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 25 Aug 95 pp 12-13*

[Report by Amrit Manga and Pule Molebeledi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Efforts made since April 1994 towards transforming the defence force have suffered a number of setbacks. These have come amid accusations of continuing racism and a paralysis of the political authority to act with purpose.

Integration of former guerrillas into the army failed to go off smoothly, with disgruntled MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe — Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members accusing the Ministry of Defence of political betrayal. Many even threatened mutiny after refusing to accept the political leadership of Defence Minister Joe Modise.

Just this week, chairman of the standing committee on defence Tony Yengeni lashed out at SANDF [South African National Defense Force] chief of staff Sphiwe Nyanda for favouring whites from the old army in the integration process.

Although part of that problem appears to have been resolved, damaging allegations of embarrassing underhand arms deals continue to plague Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa]. The recent Cameron commission inquiry into the dealings of the armaments industry revealed a pervasive disregard for basic human rights within Armscor.

All of this prompted concerns that the National Defence Force remained firmly under the control of white generals appointed by the apartheid government and that little would change in the culture of an institution noted primarily for some of the worst violations of human rights in South African history.

Government's draft White Paper on national defence, released for comment in June, envisaged a radical departure from this past. Perhaps one of the most significant is simply the fact that government has sought to lift the shroud of secrecy which enveloped the

activities of the defence force. It sought to involve the public in the formulation of policy in an area previously regarded as the sole prerogative of generals and their soldiers.

The draft White Paper is, for example, prefaced by the undertaking that government will invite public participation in the formulation of defence policy and strategy. It also supports the creation of the post of military ombudsperson to investigate complaints against the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). A commitment to transparency is another feature of the draft policy. The preference for a voluntary defence force also removes the element of conscription.

All of this no doubt represents a marked shift away from the defence ethos developed under apartheid. But this was not enough to convince everyone that government was committed to radically altering course on defence policy.

The draft White Paper was criticised for avoiding an in-depth examination of the ethical questions associated with militarisation in an environment of peace.

Positive aspects of the draft policy were also tempered by an overwhelming emphasis on maintaining, and even increasing defence expenditure.

This did not please pacifists who argued in favour of radical cuts in defence expenditure, with some suggesting that there is simply no need for a defence budget in this age of peace.

Instead of approaching the development of defence policy from a peace perspective, the draft White Paper undertakes a detailed strategic threats analysis as its starting point.

And while acknowledging the new national and international political order, it does not propose a radical departure from past levels of military preparedness.

Some of these debates were revisited this week as the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park to examine, among other issues, the question of regional peace and security.

SADC executive secretary Kaire Mbuende said earlier this week that the summit will have to explore "mechanisms for cooperation in politics and security".

Decisions taken at this week's summit will in all likelihood shape the course of discussions at the September 4 interstate meeting in South Africa on defence and security.

The process will no doubt prompt a range of defence and foreign policy questions for South Africa, which is expected to assume a leading role in regional security.

NEW NATION spoke to Defence Minister Joe Modise about South Africa's regional defence policy, which has already attracted a considerable amount of attention following recent speculation around possible military intervention in Lesotho and even Rwanda.

Modise says the process of establishing a regional security mechanism is not entirely new. It started during the days of the Frontline States but is now being expanded to include all members of the SADC.

Whatever security mechanisms are worked out, it will be managed by the Association of Southern African States (ASAS) which replaced the Frontline States. Modise says ASAS will constitute the political authority to co-ordinate defence and security.

But even though no formal mechanism exists, there is already close co-operation between SADC members on defence and security, says Modise.

He cautions against assuming that the decision to maintain a ready defence capability implies an adversarial approach to regional relations. For now, though, the co-operation is almost entirely limited to crossborder policing functions associated with fighting crime.

"What concerns us most are the criminal elements involved in gun running across the borders, cattle rustling and drug smuggling."

South Africa, says Modise, has become a clearing house from which drugs smuggled in by huge international networks are redistributed to other parts of the world. Trade in stolen cars is another area in which cross-border cooperation between SADC countries exists.

While cross-border cooperation is important in fighting crime, this should have been the function of the police rather than the military institutions of each country.

Modise agrees but says that police are unable to cope on their own and hastily adds that the role of the SANDF in the region is not limited to combating cross-border crime.

Destabilisation of the region during the apartheid era demands that South Africa play a role in the reconstruction of countries ravaged by civil war.

Modise says stability in South Africa alone will not solve all our problems. "We will then become an island of peace and stability. This then creates other problems, such as the influx of people whose countries have been destabilised and whose economies cannot take off.



"Already, we are unable to cope with the current influx into South Africa. Reports suggest we have somewhere in the region of two million refugees," Modise says.

"Regional stability therefore becomes a very important issue — and that is where the defence force comes in," he says.

Instability, Modise adds, is also a consequence of democratisation and South Africa is a case in point. With the ASAS leadership committed to democratisation of the entire region, there is bound to be a measure of instability, which will have to be addressed.

Modise says a collective approach to peace and stability has already paid dividends and cites Lesotho as an example.

"The coup in Lesotho has been reversed and people in that kingdom were made to realise by the Frontline States then, that it is not in the interest of Lesotho or the region to allow coups to proceed."

But it is generally accepted that the solution in Lesotho was largely a result of political and not military efforts. And while Modise points to it as an example of successful regional co-operation, it does not necessarily support arguments in favour of a regional role for the SANDF.

Modise disagrees, saying the political efforts would have amounted to nothing had it not been for the possibility of military intervention. He says the possibility of intervention by the SANDF, its Botswana and Zimbabwean counterparts, was always there.

"In fact, Lesotho was given an ultimatum. They did not just accede to the demands made by the regional leaders. They (the Lesotho soldiers) were told that the region simply would not tolerate another coup in the country. The Lesotho experience also sent a positive signal to Mozambique and helped stabilise the situation there."

He is concerned that the Lesotho example simply illustrates one dimension of the role that a defence force can play and adds that defence forces in the region are working among themselves to create an atmosphere of peace within the SADC environment.

While no defence treaty yet exists, Modise says it is unlikely that members of the SADC would allow any one country within the community to be attacked from the outside.

"Obviously, once there is an attack from outside, we will not leave any of those countries to face that attack alone," he says. "Unfortunately, South Africa will be required to play a leading role if such an eventuality presents itself," Modise says, but adds that the SANDF will not shirk its responsibility.

He remains aware of the danger that this holds for the region, especially in so far as it would allow South Africa the opportunity to dominate its neighbours.

"There is no desire on our part to play the role of big brother. We would prefer to be part of the crowd and an equal partner," says Modise reassuringly.

The question that nevertheless arises is whether Modise's ministry can adequately define a defence policy and a regional role for the SANDF without a coherent foreign policy in place. Modise says it would be risky to wait for a foreign policy before formulating a defence policy.

"Foreign policy would, to a very large extent, be determined by our country's capacity to defend itself. You also cannot maintain peace when you are weak," he says.

But it may well be argued that if there is to be a military capability at all, largely for regional stability, SADC members would utilise resources more productively if they moved toward the formation of a regional defence force.

Modise agrees, but he sees the development of a regional defence force as a process and not something that will emerge in the short term.

"You cannot impose it — it is something that will evolve out of what we currently have. It is also going to take a long time for people to look in that direction. Cooperation around some of the manageable challenges such as Lesotho is proof that defence forces in the region can work together."

Modise, however, says it is important to remember that the national defence force is also tasked to defend the territorial integrity of South Africa.

"We are to defend the country, lives and property," he says. That, however, assumes the existence of an external threat, even though democratisation in the region suggests increasing stability.

Modise says that there will always be an external threat. "There is no visible external threat now, but that does not mean that there will never be a threat."

"At the same time we must not rule out internal threats," he says.

"Take Bosnia as an example — nobody predicted that we would have a Bosnia," he adds.

Asked if secession by KwaZulu/Natal crossed his mind at all as a possible threat to internal stability, Modise says: "Not only KwaZulu there is also the AWB (Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging) [Afrikaner Resistance

Movement] and their crowd and the extreme rightwing to consider."

Modise remains convinced that the defence force is critical in preserving the democratic order internally.

"It remains the most important instrument of power," he says. "When all other forces have failed, when the police fail to keep order, the last resort is the army."

"It is utopian to dream of a country without a defence force. The world has not reached that stage. There is still a lot of selfishness, a lot of greed among us. And we have a country with enormous resources and these need to be defended."

At the end of the day, defence expenditure must be seen as an investment, he says.

Not everyone would agree with Modise. It has already been suggested that defence expenditure should be cut down to the bone.

Even though defence's share of the budget has been cut back from a high of almost 15 percent of GDP to about 2.2 percent in the 1995/96 financial year, pacifists continue to argue that the current R10-billion [rand] budget remains excessive.

Modise is committed to trimming defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP even further and has no intention of pushing it back up to 15 percent or even the average of 4.5 percent spent by countries comparable to South Africa.

"Eventually, we hope to bring the defence share of the budget down to about two percent of GDP. But as the economy grows, a two percent share of GDP will be much more than the R10-billion in this year's Budget."

However, with Modise's plan to rationalise personnel levels in the SANDF, short-term expenditure will remain high. It is estimated that government will have to spend R225-million this financial year alone as it demobilises 10,000 soldiers as part of a plan to trim the SANDF down from the present 135,000 to between 70,000 and 75,000 by 1999. In the long term though, the rationalisation process will result in significantly lower running costs than current levels.

At the moment, an estimated 70 percent of the defence budget is taken up by running costs, of which wages and salaries make up a major share.

By cutting personnel levels by more than half running expenses could conceivably be reduced to about 35 percent of the defence budget. But Modise says the saving made in the long term will not necessarily be shifted out of the defence budget into reconstruction

and development priorities such as housing, education and health.

"If the defence force becomes lean, it can no longer be effective unless we compensate by transferring money into capital investment."

Modise also rules out cutting costs by trimming the subsidy drawn from the defence budget by Armscor, which is estimated to be in the region of R190-million. This subsidy is used mainly to finance the arms corporation's running costs.

Modise says there is a huge reservoir of expertise in Armscor, which must be used productively rather than shed. But a decision on trimming Armscor staff, if needed, will have to be taken by the new chairperson, who Modise is expected to appoint this week.

#### **Police Head on Plan To Combat Taxi Violence**

*MB2908193495 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African Police Services has drawn up a comprehensive plan to deal with violence in the taxi industry.

In a statement released in Pretoria, Commissioner George Fivaz says the Unrest and Violent Crime Investigation Unit will be disbanded and will become two new units. The new Taxi Violence Unit will investigate all matters concerning violence in the taxi industry, and the new Special Investigation Unit will take over the duties of the old Unrest and Violent Crime Unit.

Commissioner Fivaz says an intelligence division of the Taxi Violence Unit will enable the police to be more proactive, instead of merely responding to violence once it has taken place.

#### **Constitution Draft Gives Some Power to Provinces**

*MB2808173295 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 28 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Aug 28 SAPA — A preliminary draft of the crucial provincial powers section for the final constitution provides for a provincial law to prevail over a national law if specific socio-economic circumstances, cultural needs and the well-being of the province's inhabitants are involved.

However, if an act of Parliament and a provincial law conflict on any matter falling within a functional area specified in a schedule as a provincial competence, the national law shall prevail when:

— The province is unable to regulate the particular matter effectively;



— The act of Parliament is necessary to maintain essential national standards, establish minimum standards for providing services, maintaining economic unity or national security, or preventing unreasonable action taken by one province which prejudices others; or

— The act of Parliament determines national economic policies, promotes inter-provincial commerce or protects the common market of mobility of goods, services, capital and labour.

The draft by legal experts Denis Davis, Francois Venter, Dion Basson and Bongani Majola is based on their interpretation of the 34 constitutional principles in the interim Constitution and was unanimously accepted on Monday by a Constitutional Assembly [CA] negotiating committee as a starting point for its deliberations on provincial powers. CA Chairman Cyril Ramaphosa said it would serve as "the building block" for future discussion and negotiation.

In preliminary remarks parties voiced a number of reservations, and it was agreed the experts would take this into account when they refined the draft for further discussion next Monday [4 September].

#### **Provinces To Have 1st 'Taste' of Fiscal Autonomy**

*MB2908193295 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL  
in English 25 Aug 95 pp 48-49*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The draft Borrowing Powers of Provincial Governments Bill, originally due to be promulgated in September, will confer on the nine provinces their first real taste of fiscal autonomy.

The Bill will, it is hoped, bring about quicker delivery of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] and enable provincial authorities to operate with some independence from the national government.

The provinces are understandably eager to see it promulgated as soon as possible. But there are doubts as to whether it will be passed during this sitting of parliament.

The two main issues still to be resolved are the capacity to hedge borrowings in the derivatives market and, more important, the Finance Minister's discretion to contain provincial borrowings.

In terms of the draft Bill, provinces will be able to raise loans in local or foreign currency — within certain limits. Provinces are specifically precluded from raising funds on foreign bond markets but there is no prohibition on obtaining private syndicated loans from foreign banks.

Unless the Bill lets provinces hedge foreign currency loans in the derivatives market, provincial governments

will be exposed to sudden deteriorations in the rand's value for the ultimate account of the provincial tax base, says UAL Merchant Bank public sector finance GM [general manager] Nigel Palmer.

He recommends limiting provinces' involvement in the derivatives market to their actual foreign currency and local interest rate risk exposures.

Provincial borrowing powers are to be restricted to short-term bridging finance and longer-term loans. The latter is pegged to the financing of approved budgeted capital expenditure shortfalls.

The Finance Minister will have the power to cap provincial borrowings by imposing a ceiling on interest payments as a percentage of the total current revenues for each province. But he will have to make public his reasons for reining in provinces' borrowings.

As worded, the Bill grants the Minister wide discretion to impose borrowing limits.

"This is our main area of concern," says Financial & Fiscal Commission deputy chairman Antony Melck. "The constitution makes provision for provinces to borrow capital and bridging finance in certain circumstances but enabling legislation must determine the norms and conditions under which these loans are made. As the Bill stands, with such wide discretion given to the Minister, these norms and conditions are not clear."

In terms of the constitution, provinces are empowered to raise bridging finance to cover current short-term budget shortfalls. The draft Bill requires provincial borrowers to retire outstanding bridging loans after 10 months into the fiscal year, as public coffers tend to be cash-flush during the last two months of the fiscal year. This prevents provinces from rolling over short-term loans from one year to the next.

A further limitation is the requirement that interest payments on bridging finance may not exceed 5% of total annual budgeted revenues for each province.

It is estimated that the total debt of local governments within the previous four provinces amounts to R12bn [rands], relatively low by international standards, says Palmer.

In addition, debts of more than R14bn were inherited from the former homelands. The provinces believe central government should take responsibility for these loans.

Provincial governments are expected to enact their own legislation empowering local authorities to raise funds on the capital market in due course.

Each local council will probably be required to submit its budget and expected borrowing requirement to its provincial government, which in turn is answerable to the Loans Co-ordinating Committee.

The Financial & Fiscal Commission says it will respond formally to the draft Bill once it is tabled in parliament.

#### **Mbeki Promotes Centralized Information Service**

*MB2508202195 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2008 GMT 25 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Arniston, Western Cape, Aug 25 SAPA — The government needed a central and specialised information service, deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Friday [25 August] evening.

He was speaking at the conference of government communicators held at an armaments testing range outside Arniston in the Western Cape. The conference is the start of consultations to draft a new government communication policy.

The central service would gather, analyse and process information and service the various structures of government.

On the government's present communication's arm — the South African Communication Service — Mbeki said debate around the organisation had been intense "and rightly so". The conference had to make suggestions on how best to restructure it in accordance with South Africa's new needs. The new service should also fulfil the government's obligation of informing its citizens, Mbeki said.

Reaffirming the media's independence, he said the interim Constitution enshrined the right to freedom of information and recognised the rights of people to freely express themselves and to disseminate their views without fear.

Any unwarranted limitation contained in the Constitution — particularly those which media representatives had drawn attention to — "would certainly have to be done away with" in the new constitution.

The government fully recognised and accepted the role of the media as critical commentator on government activity, Mbeki said. "The media should be beyond the control of government. They should at all times retain the right to determine how and what to cover. For the media to reflect the needs, desires and views of society, they must remain independent."

The conference should search for a solution with regard to community media as well as other media initiatives independent of the large corporations.

"We cannot afford a situation where the majority of our people are mere consumers of information and opinion whose content is determined by one sector of society."

On the South African Communication Service's controversial proposal for a government slot on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television, Mbeki said this should be debated.

About 160 government spokesmen, journalists, academics and other media specialists are attending the weekend conference.

#### **Minister: Housing Backlog May Go Away in 20 Years**

*MB2908165095 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South African Housing Minister Sankie Thembi-Nkondo says the country's housing backlog will take at least 20 years to eliminate.

Briefing the National Assembly's Reconstruction and Development Program Committee, she said the backlog was about 3 million and not 1.9 million, as some thought. She said the department had created a special technical task team to investigate housing problems in all the provinces and that it was also studying reports drawn up by the provinces.

Ms. Thembi-Nkondo said 200,000 subsidies for low-cost housing had been approved so far. Between 60 and 65 percent of South Africans fell in the poor category, and banks were able to help only about 30 percent of the total population. She said about 34,000 [mortgage] bond holders had defaulted and that a special company was visiting the homeowners concerned to try to help them.

#### **Denel Claims Success in Information Sector**

*MB2908192695 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 25 Aug 95 p 89*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With global military spending in decline, arms manufacturers face the choice of elbowing their way into the commercial sector or going out of business.

Locally, Armscor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] commercial offshoot Denel has reduced its dependence on SA [South Africa] security forces from 63% at its inception in 1992 to 48% of last year's R3bn [rands] turnover. This has been achieved by expanding both exports and sales to local commerce by 25% each.

Sales to local commerce contributed about R480m, of which more than 60% came from its information technology [IT] business Denel Informatics.

With a staff of 1,500, Denel Informatics claims to be SA's largest computer company. Measured on turnover (estimated at R300m), however, it is smaller than most JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange]-listed IT vendors. Its 10 divisions compete in some of the local computer industry's most overtraded markets. Its operations range from selling office equipment like photocopiers and fax machines to offering consulting services.

Though competitors won't gripe publicly (the Denel group is a large customer), many feel a wholly State-owned player in the market constitutes unfair competition.

Denel Informatics was cleared of allegations that it is government funded, but there is muttering that it got a sweet deal when the State sold public assets to its own subsidiary. "It got a head start as it did not have to borrow money for its property and equipment initially," claims an IT executive.

At least one leading businessman says he would have put in a bid for government's computer interests if given the option. "How do we know the price was fair? The State never held a public auction."

Though part of an arms manufacturing group, Denel Informatics competes only in the commercial sector. Armscor's traditional computing business — managing the defence force's mainframes on a bureau basis — is handled by sister company Infoplan.

The company's frontal assault on the market has caused at least one casualty — Cordata. The Unidata subsidiary was put out of business after Denel Informatics wrestled away local distribution for Mitac's range of PCs. It also distributes notebook PCs and other office automation products made by Toshiba and Twinhead, Motorola modems, Next's operating system, Fore's networking products, and several others.

Denel Informatics has strengthened its string of agencies through an aggressive series of acquisitions and joint ventures. After winning a R14m contract to supply temporary voter identification cards in the April 1994 general election, it bought 51% of Information Database Technologies.

The Twinhead distributorship was gained by buying AZ Computers. Buying locally developed graphics information system Regis recently secured it a contract from the Surveyor General.

The rights to distribution it has from Next (a company formed by Apple founder Steve Jobs) and other US companies are controversial because its holding company Denel is still blacklisted by the US.

Denel chairman John Maree says: "Within weeks of the arms embargo being lifted, the US imposed new trade restrictions on Denel as a result of an unresolved court case against the SA government. These restrictions not only deny Denel the opportunity to either export or import from the US, but also negatively affect Denel's trade with other countries. Despite tireless efforts by our government, this matter remains unresolved."

Like most local computer companies, Denel Informatics eyes government's new emphasis on improving social services as a key market. It has divisions targeting computing for health care, education, and the police. It recently created a business offering pension payment systems to regional government (a market hotly contested by FNB [First National Bank] and other banks).

It is also targeting neighbouring countries. Divisional GM [general manager] Jan van Zyl says: "Valuable assistance can be given in terms of issues such as population and voter registration, driver's licences, passport and visa control, spatial and development planning, as well as IT training."

Computer companies tend to speak the same language, and nearly all the markets Denel Informatics has identified are already crowded by multinational competitors. One MD [managing director] dismisses Denel Informatics as a serious threat, saying it has entered the market too late. However, nobody denies the State company has managed to grow from nowhere to a being significant competitor.

#### **Satellites Compete To Become Nation's 'Hot-Bird'**

*MB2608170195 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR  
in English 26 Aug 95 p 12*

[Report by Saatchi & Saatchi & Barrett media director Gordon Muller]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] This month saw the much-talked about launch of the satellite PanAmSat 4 [PAS4].

Despite all the hype around Multi-Choice and the launch of PAS4 however, many people have overlooked the presence of Intelsat 704, which is already in geosynchronous orbit 36,000 km above the earth's surface, at 66 degrees east.

Already booked on this satellite is the African Satellite Entertainment Corporation (ASEC), ready to uplink from Swaziland. ASEC has the potential to broadcast at least two analogue channels, free to air, which can be received via dishes costing as little as R600 [rands], or at a monthly rental of about R30.

Price of entry to the MultiChoice bouquet, however, will be about R4,500, excluding monthly rental.



Complete details of all the channels which will form the bouquet of options on PAS4 have yet to be made public, but M-Net has announced that it will be offering the following channels as part of its MultiChoice satellite and package:

- M-Net Channel: The existing M-Net channel remains unchanged, including sport and K-TV.
- Movie Magic Channel: This 24-movie channel [as published] will provide up to 100 different movie titles a month, approximately 12 movies a day, seven days a week. There will be no commercial breaks.
- Super Sport Channel. 24 hour international and local sports events.
- K-TV Channel: 12 hours of children's viewing, 7am to 7pm.

These channels will form the main thrust of M-Net's Africa initiative, and after an initial period of testing, it is envisaged that all four channels will be available throughout Africa. Current M-Net subscribers will continue to receive the M-Net signal on their decoders.

In addition to M-Net and the services listed above, MultiChoice will also represent the following channels.

- Cartoon Network: The channel is totally dedicated to animated cartoon features.
- CNN International: International news 24 hours a day.
- Digital Music Express (DMX): A digital audio service that will broadcast listeners 24 hours uninterrupted CD quality sound, ranging from opera to jazz, to contemporary.
- Hallmark Entertainment: A family channel broadcasting made-for-TV movies, mini-series and cartoons.

A number of other channels making up the 16-channel bouquet on PAS4, but at this stage not represented by MultiChoice, will shortly give programming details. These are likely to include a wide range of interests from SKY, Sports on ESPN and VHI (Video Hits), to special interest channels such as Trinity Broadcasting and the Adventure Channel and even 702, which has taken three signals on PAS4, presumably to lay the foundation of its long-awaited music station.

Although the prospect of genuine competition for the airwaves is appealing, there is a downside to this two-satellite scenario.

International experience has shown that in most markets, there is one satellite on which most dishes are trained, the so-called hot-bird. For example, the Astra satellite is the hot-bird for the UK. As the more affordable dishes

are not steerable (without constant setting), they are able to receive signals from one satellite only.

Broadcasters not on the hot-bird, the satellite generating the highest available audience, will not have the opportunity to reach wide audiences. If Intelsat 704 does succeed in becoming the hot-bird for southern Africa, the scenario will differ greatly from that predicted by planners who see satellite TV as an LSM7 & 8 [as published] event only.

If ASEC was going to take advantage of the fact that Intelsat was already in orbit, and flood the market with low cost receivers, the big question is why haven't they done so by now? In this instance, their prolonged silence is quite mystifying.

On the other hand, MultiChoice, despite the hype, is subject to South African broadcast legislation, and has not had a formal ruling from the IBA [Independent Broadcasting Authority]. Will conforming to IBA procedures hold up the intended launch, and allow ASEC, technically a foreign broadcaster, back into the picture? Whatever the answer, the race is on to see who still be southern Africa's hot-bird.

A further consideration is that the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] has taken three analogue transponders on PAS4. These may well provide the platform for the SABC not only to maintain three TV channels, but to extend the overall TV footprint to include rural areas as well.

Currently there are some 1.4-million households which have electricity but no TV set in the household. There could be a number of reasons for this phenomenon, but the absence of a TV signal would most certainly be among the more prominent.

Whilst the prospect of multiple-channel options is a significant and dramatic development which threatens to rewrite television viewing patterns in LSM 7 & 8, the extension of television viewing to rural areas is by far the more significant development of the two.

#### **Plans To Restructure Telkom 'Firmly on Track'**

*MB2908194595 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL  
in English 25 Aug 95 pp 22, 24*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Despite conflicting statements by government Ministers on the privatisation of public utilities, plans to sell a stake of Telkom [Telecommunications Corporation] to a foreign investor are firmly on track.

In what is widely regarded as a prelude to partial privatisation, MD [Managing Director] Brian Clark

has announced a R60m [rands] restructuring and re-engineering strategy that will break up the State-owned utility into customer-focused business units. The 18-month programme will also see noncore services — such as restaurants, security, construction, workshops and transport — spun off.

Telkom's board and Minister of Posts, Telecommunications & Broadcasting Pello Jordan agree that to survive increasingly competitive times the utility must become more businesslike. It will also have to team up with a strategic equity partner that will provide it with global connections and billions of rand required for network expansion and modernisation.

By modernising networks, removing noncore business and injecting significant capital through a foreign partner, Telkom should be on track within three to five years, says Clark.

A brilliant academic enticed from the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] in April, Clark is no stranger to change. As CSIR president, he transformed the ivory tower super-university into more market-orientated business units, which generate most of their income from the private sector. He has been on Telkom's board since the utility was commercialised and split from the Post Office in October 1991.

"Gone are the days of the total onslaught when we needed to do everything ourselves," says Clark. "Our prime role is to enable people to telecommunicate and distribute different types of information on our national and international networks. Activities must generate or stimulate network traffic, and we aim to become the telecommunications hub of Africa."

It's for this reason that noncore services — which tie up precious management resources and are run as cost centres — will be outsourced by March. By selling these, 14 000 people will leave Telkom's employ. They will continue to have jobs in ventures that are economically viable, based on business cases prepared with the help of financial consultants, says Clark.

Telkom averted strike action by securing union agreement for all but the final two stages of its plans to spin off noncore services. "We will involve the unions in all stages of the restructuring process," says Clark.

"Only by continuing to keep the restructuring process transparent, as has been the case so far, will the reforms succeed," says Lehman Bros corporate finance executive director Kofi Bucknor. He says that in Colombia, Turkey, Greece and Uruguay restructuring plans were derailed for years because this did not happen.

Clark's re-engineering programme, to be carried out in conjunction with international consultant Gemini, will focus on core business processes to find better ways of operating so that Telkom falls in line with world-class performance standards.

A shakeout of the executive management committee, now dominated by white male Afrikaners, is expected. "I believe in the strength of diversity. None of the existing executive management team will be in the same job within a few months," says Clark.

The new structure should create a more entrepreneurial culture and make staff responsible for their actions. "We plan to get the basics of the business right in the next nine to 18 months."

But improving internal efficiencies is not simple. With 5.5 times as many staff as an equivalent US telephone company, service comes nowhere near what is taken for granted in developed countries.

Though 26% of its staff is involved in support and administration functions (US telephone companies average 9%), complaints of poor service flood in. Subscribers generally wait 25 working days for a new service. In developed countries, it normally takes two to eight days. To make matters worse, Telkom has a backlog of 140,000 applicants who want phones in developed areas.

Now it has been further burdened by the uneconomic quest for "universal access" to telephone services. Jordan wants Telkom to add at least 3m lines to the existing network (3.8m) by 2000. To achieve that, Telkom will have to invest over R6bn and add 1m lines a year — a sixfold increase on current growth. This distortion of business needs could overwhelm its ability to provide acceptable returns to future shareholders.

Nevertheless, Telkom has called for technical and financial proposals on how best it could install lines in primarily rural areas. More than 20 are being evaluated.

Telkom must also continue to accelerate the deployment of its digital network. If it does not, it could lose corporate customers, who provide most of its revenue.

With new satellites focusing on SA [South Africa] — and US telecommunication giant AT&T's plan to implement Africa One, a fibre optic undersea cable around Africa — circumventing Telkom's network will not be hard.

De factor competitors are already stealing lucrative business. Users of Sprint/Diners cards, for instance, tap into call-back operators, which use US telephone companies to make international connections at low



US rates. Corporates also use computer networks and private satellite links to carry data and telephone calls around the world.

With massive capital demands, one way of injecting money, skills and technology is equity restructuring. "We need money and an equity partner with global connections," admits chairman Dikgang Moseneke.

With its potential to become a hub for sub-Saharan telecommunications, Telkom is not short of suitors. But Clark is not interested in shotgun weddings. "We must do what will best suit Telkom in the long term. Because of emerging global alliances, choosing a partner will automatically shut out a whole load of other global players." A suitable partner must have skills in delivering systems in developing countries.

Telkom — like other traditional phone companies — is increasingly buffeted by a variety of forces as telecommunications, video and broadcasting, consumer electronics and computing industries converge.

The continuing trend of mergers and alliances looks set to create three or four global camps. Each is aggressively fighting for market share in the development of the information superhighway. "These forces recognise no national borders and are already having an impact on SA," says Clark.

While up to 20% of Telkom could be sold to a partner, Clark points out that the more shares that are held back initially, the better long term. "We could sell more at a later date, when Telkom is better valued."

But there's no guarantee that Telkom will benefit from such a sale. As seller, government could put the money into the State's coffers. In the financial year ended March, Telkom paid R225m dividend and R498m tax to government. Its revenue was R9.9bn.

Because equity restructuring cannot be segregated from government plans on privatisation and regulation of the telecom industry, Moseneke, Clark and Jordan are working in close partnership.

They say that Telkom cannot afford to wait for new legislation and must prepare for equity restructuring. However, this must be done in parallel with government's consultative Green Paper process, which is formulating a new long-term policy framework for the industry and should culminate in an Act next year.

Though Jordan has no plans to list Telkom on the JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange], investment bankers are hopeful. Swiss Bank and Fleming Martin agree that, if key changes are made, Telkom could be ripe for listing in about two years. Despite RDP commitments, Telkom

remains a compelling prize, capable of offering more than 20% revenue growth a year.

"Telkom is one of the most interesting emerging market telecom companies," says Fleming Martin's Iain Rawlinson. "Listing should be regarded as a natural evolution." He says the utility could attract substantial new foreign investment and could conservatively sit among the top five companies on the JSE by market capitalisation.

Black empowerment will also play a role. But offering shares to previously disadvantaged groups does not always have the desired results — shares often fall into the hands of already wealthy black businessmen, who sell them for profit. To overcome this, one possible option being considered includes employee equity schemes like those used in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Equity restructuring and re-engineering Telkom should increase competitiveness and network growth. So would allowing competitors to set up their own networks.

But Jordan has reiterated on numerous occasions that he will not follow the route of full competition. He argues that Telkom is a national asset that must be protected. If its more lucrative activities are not protected, he says, competitors will skim these businesses and Telkom will not be able to honour its RDP objectives.

Clark agrees that a prerequisite is a regulatory framework that will protect Telkom's high-value business in the short term. He says that, while new technologies and global forces will continue to put pressure on regulated markets, competition in core services should be phased in.

But many would like to see a more open market immediately. "There is no question that competition on core services will sharpen Telkom," says MTN [expansion not given] CE [Chief Executive] John Beck.

He complains that the cellular phone firm is forced to use Telkom's backbone network to link its base stations and for long-distance calls. "Cellular telephony would be much cheaper, and lines more readily available, if we were free to link into the Transnet [public transportation company] and Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] telephone networks."

Eskom has an extensive telecommunications infrastructure running along SA's electricity grid; Transnet has infrastructure along railway tracks and at ports and airports. Regulation bars both utilities from offering their networks to outsiders.

"Competition has worked in the cellular industry," says Beck. He points out that, in just one year, the

industry has signed more than 320,000 subscribers — an impressive feat considering that, in the more than 100-year history of telephony in SA, there are only 3.8m working phone lines.

Beck adds that MTN and rival Vodacom generated R150m additional revenue for Telkom and that, while Telkom initially expected to lose money, it has gained handsomely at no additional cost.

Throughout the world, the effects of privatisation and competition are being felt with compounding positive results for end-users. Formerly closed telecom markets are opening up to improve services, increase line penetration and attract necessary foreign investment and technical know-how.

Foreign companies have found their way in, telephone companies are being listed on stock exchanges and competition is fierce — resulting in prices plummeting and one-time monopolies scrambling to stay on the technological cutting edge. This trend has repeated itself in the US, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the Asia-Pacific countries. Deregulation will take longer in SA.

While Clark's restructuring plans are expected to succeed in making Telkom more businesslike, it remains to be seen whether government will open up the market once the company is able to stand on its own feet. Even if it does not, new technologies and global forces will make a mockery of a protected environment.

#### **Winnie Mandela To Contest Divorce From President**

*MB2808121195 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
28 Aug 95 p 2*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mrs Winnie Mandela and her estranged husband President Nelson Mandela could be squaring up in court later this year. She has said she is determined to fight the divorce.

Both parties could be required to testify and be cross-examined in court, prolonging the divorce proceedings a year or more. Mrs Mandela's attorney Mr Moses Mavundla, told THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT.

Mrs Mandela has demanded the President deal directly with her and not use other channels such as their daughters. In a letter written on her behalf and sent to her husband last month, Mrs Mandela claimed his conduct amounted to "emotional abuse" of their children.

She objected to the President's conduct but had no intention of interfering in his relationship with the children, according to the letter, which alleged President Mandela had told his daughters he would "finish" his

estranged wife politically and have her arrested before firing her as deputy minister.

Mrs Mandela did not comment on the letter in an interview with THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT and the president's office was not available for comment.

She declined to discuss the divorce proceedings directly with THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT but blamed a smear campaign against her for the estrangement with the president. "All I am looking for is the truth. The information you have heard is only the tip of the iceberg. When it comes out it could even rock the government," she said.

#### **South African Press Review for 29 Aug**

*MB2908133995*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Education — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 August in a page-12 editorial finds it "distressing" that while discussion is being encouraged in the most effective use of educational resources, "there should be damaging forces at work. The Azanian Students' Movement, apparently without thought for the merits of educators or the true needs of pupils is seeking to have white teachers expelled from black schools." Fortunately, the provincial legislatures and, in many cases, the parents of schoolchildren are "vigorously rejecting these demands."

#### **SOWETAN**

'Insanity' of New Apartheid Plans — "The insanity in the new apartheid plans by Afrikaners is the seriousness with which the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] hopes to structure its separatist state," declares a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 August. The new apartheid plans are "pathetic". They include, among other things, "a plan for 'volk's' [Afrikaner people] cleansing which involves apartheid houses. They plan to have their own education system, health services and even a Boer foreign policy." SOWETAN says someone must tell these Afrikaners "we are moving towards the century in which such plans cannot work."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

SANCO, Businesses Corruption — "It is difficult to decide who is more to blame for the potential slide into the mire of corruption — the South African National Civic Organisation, SANCO, or the businesses which have yielded, or may be tempted to yield, to SANCO 'requests' for donations towards its running expense,"

notes a page- 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 August. SANCO is "an old hand" at "attempting to squeeze money out of corporate South Africa for services to be rendered — for example to 'educate' bond holders who may boycott payments. Perish the thought that this could be a protection racket." BUSINESS DAY believes SANCO is an organization of civic associations of "unproven representativeness." Its main function appears to be "to serve as a left-wing caucus within the ANC, with which it enjoys a close relationship." For reasons which "are not altogether clear," it has been appointed by the ANC-led regional government as a consultant to the water and sanitation projects. "Creating a more representative tender board system has to preclude the possibility of such crude conflicts of interest if this country is not to go the way of Italy, Nigeria and other prime examples of public corruption."

#### CITY PRESS

Honoring Election Promises — Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 27 August in a page-16 editorial believes that "some of our people" feel that "it's about time our politicians 'bought' our votes." Especially local government level politicians "will only win the right to represent us if they successfully convince us they mean to do as they say." Are villages across the country going to see "real improvement?" "Will the promised physical improvement of these places — in conjunction with the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] and Masakhane [mutual construction] campaigns — become the critical issues to be debated during the elections?"

## Angola

### Prime Minister Discusses Savimbi's Role in State

MB2908204695 Luanda TPA Television Network  
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Marcolino Moco returned to Luanda this evening. He had gone to South Africa to attend the 15th Southern African Development Community [SADC] summit. [passage omitted]

Today, Prime Minister Moco discussed the Angolan peace process with South African President Nelson Mandela. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Will the Angolan Government grant a vice presidency to National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader Jonas Savimbi after UNITA becomes a demilitarized party?

[Moco] I think this issue has been widely reported. We agreed that we cannot have representatives of an armed movement in the government. Both the government and Savimbi, and UNITA in general, accepted this principle.

[Correspondent] Last week, UNITA was waiting for that invitation to be made official. Has this been done?

[Moco] I cannot comment on that issue, which is being dealt with by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Nevertheless, you are probably aware that there are still many difficulties concerning UNITA's demilitarization and its participation in the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Moco also attended the SADC meeting. Members approved the creation of the so-called power pool [preceding two words in English], which is aimed at establishing a common electricity grid for southern Africa. [passage omitted]

Another agreement seeks better cooperation and utilization of water resources. Zambia, Tanzania, and Angola did not sign the document.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The issue of water was discussed at the summit. Since our country has the most water in the region, what do we stand to gain with this agreement?

[Moco] That is precisely why we did not sign the agreement. In addition, we are still consolidating our peace process, so we do not think we are in a position to adopt a definitive stand on the matter. We need to consolidate our peace process and study this matter with our neighbors, who share water resources with us, so we

can act in accordance with our own interests. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Official on Troop Confinement, Other Issues

MB3008054295 Luanda TPA Television Network  
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The decisions of the Franceville meeting now are reaching the implementation stage. Higino Carneiro, No. 2 man on the government team to the Joint Commission, went to Bailundo today to discuss the beginning of the troop confinement process. [passage omitted]

Higino Carneiro and Isaias Samakuva, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team on the Joint Commission, went to Bailundo today to discuss the tasks recommended by the Franceville meeting. The beginning of troop confinement and the conclusion of the Angolan Armed Forces' formation were discussed at the meeting today.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] As you know, after our trips to Uige and Negage, we decided to pay attention to problems pertaining to the confinement of UNITA military forces and the free movement of people and goods. Obviously, those were the reasons for my visit to Bailundo today. We identified existing problems and worked to ensure that Joint Commission decisions are implemented. [Unidentified correspondent] Could you give us an example?

[Carneiro] As you know, we have defined four main areas for the confinement of UNITA troops: At Amor-eiras, near Vila Nova; Lunduimbale; Quibala; and Negage. We are aware of the efforts made by the international community through the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 but we think there has been no progress, so we are maintaining dialogue to see whether things move forward. Just before my departure this morning, I was told by the assistant to UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye that things had started rolling in Vila Nova. At any rate, we would like to see UNITA participate more actively in Lunduimbale so we went to the area to discuss the matter with the officials in charge. Well, at least they promised they would try to get things going in those areas some time this week. We hope to invite the media then to come and verify what I am saying now.

[Correspondent] Gen. Carneiro: How is the issue of forming a single army going? We have heard a team of UNITA experts is expected in Luanda soon to discuss these matters?

[Carneiro] With regard to this, what we agreed in Franceville was that we would discuss general integra-



tion modalities. Obviously, we are waiting for a group of senior UNITA officers to come to Luanda so they and the Angolan Armed Forces General Staff can define those modalities. We discussed this matter and I was promised those men would be here before the weekend. [end recording]

### Botswana

**Defense Force Receives 7 Trucks From Germany**  
*MB2908203495 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Botswana Defense Force [BDF] has been given seven Mercedes Benz trucks by the Republic of Germany. The trucks were presented to the commander of the BDF, Lieutenant General Ian Khama, by the ambassador of Germany, Mr. (Hank Kroger), at the Seretse Khama barracks today. A news release from BDF says the vehicles will be used to support BDF operations such as antipoaching and future UN peacekeeping missions. Presenting the trucks, Mr. (Kroger) thanked the BDF for its good work, especially in previous United Nations peacekeeping missions.

### Mozambique

**Renamo Reportedly Facing Financial Difficulties**  
*MB2908193195 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 95 p 3*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mario Tomas Marruo, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] Political Commission in Nampula Province, has disclosed his party is facing an unprecedented financial crisis in this part of the country.

"We have not had telephone service in several months. The Mozambique Electricity Company recently disconnected our power. The water supply is something we do not even think about anymore. Many of our vehicles are inoperable because we do not have the money to buy fuel. The crisis is so deep that it undermines the party's operations in Nampula Province," Marruo explained.

NOTICIAS can testify to the fact that the interview with Marruo was held in the dark because the party's provincial headquarters has no electricity. Water was fetched from a nearby apartment. One of the vehicles was parked (read "left to rot") on the pavement because of a lack of fuel.

Marruo noted that "Renamo has strong roots in many of this province's districts. Our future must be bleak if we are not in the position to continue providing support for these people."

We asked him whether any solutions to deal with the crisis are being considered. Marruo replied that the party's national headquarters is aware of the situation.

"We have contacted Maputo. We have asked for favors. We need to visit our voters and ask for favors. We need to function as a regional headquarters. What can we do to defeat this crisis and actively participate in building democracy in Mozambique?" he wondered.

The Renamo official noted that despite these difficulties, his party has been doing everything it can to "preserve its reputation" and participate in next year's local elections. [passage omitted]

**Editorial Questions Party Funding by Foreigners**  
*MB2908140295 Maputo SAVANA in Portuguese 25 Aug 95 p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] We believe that the letter Afonso Dhlakama, leader of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], sent recently to the EU, requesting financial assistance for the running of his party machinery, shows that there is need for profound and serious reflection on the funding of Mozambican political parties. A question arises: who should finance our political parties — ourselves or the international community?

First, we believe that a party should be funded by its members, since they are primarily interested in the party's survival and its participation in the country's political affairs.

Second, a party should be financed by its supporters, that is, citizens who are not the party's effective members, but support its line and would like to see such party develop and win important battles.

Third, we believe that parties should be financed by the national community: businessmen, private institutions, and associations of different interests, if they believe a certain party has any social utility, that is, if they believe that the political line of a certain party favors, or in any way helps, to achieve their general or specific interests.

Only after all these possibilities have been exhausted should a party appeal to the generous, though tired, international donor community. And in this case, we do not believe the possibilities of party funding by national institutions have already been exhausted. Let us consider a few points:

1. How much per month does a Renamo, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], or Democratic Union [Palmo, Panade, and Panamo] deputy deduct from his salary for the survival of the party which struggled for him to be in parliament? We believe that by and large



they pay the same as any ordinary grass roots militant. Why?

So far no one has answered that. People with whom we have discussed the issue merely said dues should be the same for all. How can it be the same for all if we do not earn the same salaries?

How much does a member receiving money from the party deduct from his salary for the party machinery? Is it the same amount paid by a militant who has no remuneration? Why?

We believe these questions may be an interesting starting point for a more profound reflection on the solution of funding problems faced by Mozambican political parties.

If, for instance, Renamo directs each of its deputies to deduct 30 percent of his monthly parliament salaries (the minimum of which has been fixed at 10 million meticaïs), at the end of each month Renamo would have at least 336 million meticaïs. This would help minimize the financial problems faced by the second largest party in the country.

The first Mozambican party to apply this principle of deducting at least 30 percent from the salaries of its deputies and other cadres on the party's payroll, would not be the first one to do so, as in Europe there are cases in which more than 30 percent is deducted. A considerable number of citizens who today are MP's would not be earning a minimum salary of 10 million meticaïs on any other job. If they do it, it is not because they are too smart, but because their parties and their anonymous colleagues had to walk long distances, went without drinking or eating to mobilize the vote enabling these deputies to be where they are today. So, in the least, it is a moral obligation toward those anonymous colleagues to contribute financially to the maintenance of each deputy's party.

Of course, this is a difficult, but dignified and honorable way, and calls for the need for greater demand from each militant on the management of a party's funds and property.

2. Another difficult, but dignified and feasible way is for Renamo, which claims to have more than 1 million members, to mobilize a significant group of supporters, prepare ground and plant at least 50,000 cashew nut trees. Within two to three years, only through the sale of juice and cashew liquor (thonthontho) and exportation of cashew, Renamo would be financially alleviated. This would also provide jobs for many demobilized and disabled soldiers who would tend the trees and make juice and liquor.

Moreover, if Renamo had managed well its resources acquired from the Trust Fund [preceding two words in English], by using 5 percent in the importation of 1,000 head of artificially inseminated cattle, half of its financial problems would have been solved by now. Many of its guerrilla cadres would have been engaged in animal husbandry, milking cows, producing cheese, and selling these goods, and so on. This generates money and brings credibility, and political and economic independence to any political party, in addition to giving an idea of the party's capabilities should it attain power.

These are the initiatives searched by the international community to be able to assist, since the era of writing blank checks to Third World countries to help them become "democratic" is coming to an end. There will be no other way out other than us solving our own problems.

To ask is nice and comfortable, but it reduces our imagination, independence, and credibility. Thinking in practical and long lasting solutions is difficult, but increases our dignity, independence, and public credibility. It is just a matter of choosing between shame and liberation. Everything depends on us!

### Namibia

#### Landmine Removal To Begin in North 1 Sep

MB3008050695 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1931 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek Aug 29 SAPA — Landmine lifting in northern Namibia is to begin on Friday, the Defence Ministry said in a statement in Windhoek on Tuesday [29 August].

Mines and other unexploded weapons were left behind in 1989 after the end of the war between South Africa and the then outlawed South West African People's Organisation. Clearing operations will be concentrated at Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena and Oshikoto.

### Swaziland

#### New Border Adjustment Talks Begin With RSA

MB3008085495 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER  
in English 30 Aug 95 pp 1, 2

[Report by Pat Jele]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] THE border adjustment issue between Swaziland and South Africa which has been dragging on for two decades now, is to be started afresh.

Ingwenyama [the lion, referring to the King], King Mswati III and President Nelson Mandela resolved that

the issue be started afresh during His Majesty's recent State visit to South Africa.

The King's Private Secretary, Mr Paul Shabangu said the two leaders agreed that South Africa be given a chance to form a negotiations committee which will work with the Swaziland Border Adjustment Committee and to advise both governments on the action to be taken. He said there were no deadlines set as to when South Africa will establish the negotiations committee and when the talks will resume.

President Mandela, Mr Shabangu said, is cooperative and there is hope that the incorporation of formerly

KaNwane homeland into Swaziland will eventually become a reality in the near future.

However, the border adjustment issue has been dragging on for two decades now without any success. It was started during the reign of King Sobhuza II when the minority white government was still in power in South Africa.

Namibia which opened similar talks with South Africa over Walvis Bay had the issue resolved amicably within a short period of time and that territory was handed to that country.

**Ghana****President Meets U.S. Special Envoy to Liberia**

*AB2908203495 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Rawlings today held discussions with the U.S. Special envoy to Liberia, Mr. Dane Smith, at the Castle, Osu. Speaking to newsmen later, Mr. Smith said the U.S. Government appreciates the efforts of the chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], President Rawlings, toward peace in Liberia. Mr. Smith described the recent Abuja agreement between the factions as the most significant development which offers a new opportunity for peace. He hoped the cease-fire will be maintained and strengthened. The United States, Mr. Smith said, will do all she can for Liberia. According to him, if the peace agreement is implemented in good faith, the rest of the world will be ready to help reconstruct Liberia.

**Liberia****Aid Groups on 'Emergency of Extreme Proportions'**

*AB2908165295 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Aid organizations in Liberia have warned today of a major humanitarian emergency developing in the center of the country where hundreds of thousands of Liberians are feared to be at risk. Our Monrovia correspondent, Nyenati Allison telexed this report:

According to a statement issued by aid agencies here in Monrovia, more than 300,000 civilians in central Liberia are threatened with starvation and the outbreak of disease. The aid agencies said that they had conducted a survey which showed severe malnutrition at the rate of 56 percent of the population. Most of these people suffer from severe weight loss (or swollen) bodies. They said that the areas worst affected were the Upper Margibi and Lower Bong Counties, which have been contested for the past year by Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels and militias opposed to them.

The agencies described the situation in central Liberia as an emergency of extreme proportions. Small children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly at risk. The agencies welcomed the peace agreement signed last week in Abuja and hoped that the agreement would translate into more favorable conditions for the delivery

of humanitarian relief and access to all parts of Liberia. They said that they were in touch with the faction leaders to allow humanitarian convoys through to areas under their control.

**ECOMOG Takes Position for Council Inauguration**

*AB2908203995 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] African peace-keeping troops have begun taking positions on the main highway between Konola and Charles Taylor's Gbarnga stronghold ahead of the installation of Liberia's incoming State Council on Friday [1 September]. The peace-keepers' chief of Military Intelligence, Colonel A.G. Harry, today said that the troops who are all Guineans, are being deployed to secure the highway and provide for free movement of people and goods.

**Nigeria****U.S. Asked To Let Abuja Implement Transition Program**

*AB2908193795 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States has again been asked to give the present administration the opportunity to implement its transition program. The minister of special duties, Alhaji Wada Nas, made the appeal in a statement in Abuja. He advised the U. S. ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Walter Carrington, to use his position to promote healthy dialogue between Nigeria and his country instead of engaging in acts capable of worsening Nigeria's political problems. The minister reaffirmed the commitment of the present administration to return the country to civil rule.

**Amnesty Renews Appeal on Execution of Coupists**

*AB2908220395 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 29 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, Aug 29 (AFP) — Amnesty International's branch in Nigeria renewed its appeal to the military government Tuesday [29 August] not to execute those convicted of recent failed plot to topple General Sani Abacha.

The appeal came as fresh hope for their clemency was raised by separate official visits to Germany and South Africa, in which government ministers said they were taking international pleas into consideration in the final decision on the fate of the convicts. [passage omitted]

Amnesty International's statement urged Nigeria to abolish the death penalty as punishment for crimes, saying there is no statistical evidence to support its use as a crime deterrent.

**Judge Assails Military Review of Draft Constitution**

*AB2508123695 Paris AFP in English*  
*1215 GMT 25 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Aug 25 (AFP) — A top judge who led work to draft a new constitution for Nigeria, has accused the country's military government of exceeding its powers over moves to review the constitutional draft.

Adolphus Karibi-Whyte, the chairman of the constitutional conference which handed in the draft in June, told the official **NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA** that the military government's move was "an infringement" of last year's decree setting up the conference.

"The decree does not make allowance for any group to go into it (the constitutional draft) either in form of critique, discussion or debate," Karibi-Whyte, a former judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria was quoted Friday [25 August] as saying in London.

The federal military government on Wednesday inaugurated a 39-man committee to review the draft constitution submitted to it on June 27 by the constitutional conference.

The committee, made up of government nominees and prominent politicians, will collate recommendations from debates on the document taking place across the country, review the draft and make recommendations to the Provisional Ruling Council (PRC) which must ratify the draft.

Karibi-Whyte told NAN the on-going discussions, debates, seminars and conference to which the constitutional draft has been submitted were wrong as there was no provision for them in the decree.

He said anyone tampering with the draft "is removing the power of the PRC".

He said the decree clearly stated that the conference report was to be submitted to the PRC, the country's highest decision-making body, for ratification.

Karibi-Whyte who is a member of the international tribunal prosecuting suspected war criminals in the former Yugoslavia said Nigerian citizens had participated in the drafting of the constitution through their elected representatives who were delegates to the conference.

Critics of General Sani Abacha's military regime say the constitutional debate is a ploy by the military to perpetuate their hold on power.

Military leaders deny this, saying plans to hand over to a democratically-elected government using the new constitution as the cornerstone of the handover are unchanged.

However recently some prominent Nigerians, including a few members of the dissolved constitutional conference have urged the military to modify some of the recommendations in the draft constitution.

This notably recommends rotating the presidency between the predominantly Moslem north and the mainly Christian and animist south of Nigeria and for several vice-presidents to second the head of state.

In the past most of the heads of state have been Moslems from the north.

**Senegal**

**Assembly Postpones Local Elections for One Year**

*AB2508125295 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*  
*1830 GMT 24 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The mandates of the Senegalese municipal and rural councilors have been extended for one year. Initially scheduled for next November, the municipal and rural elections which were slated to take place in Senegal have been postponed for 12 months. This was preceded by a long debate in the National Assembly, which finally adopted this postponement which comes after the regionalization policy, one of the big projects currently being elaborated by the government. In concrete terms, the approval of the law that extends these local elections should enable, according to the Senegalese Government, the holding of all the local elections, namely the regional, municipal, and rural elections in the same period. This will enable the state to save about 2 billion CFA francs.

The Senegalese opposition has rejected en bloc these arguments of harmonization of elections and economy. It rather thinks the postponement proves the current inability of the ruling Socialist Party to count on its electorate. It is, for instance, the viewpoint of Landing Savane, leader of the African Party for Democracy and Socialism. He was interviewed by Mohamed Issoufou Saliou:

[Begin recording] [Savane] The government's argument is lack of funds for the organization of these elections, but at the same time we are told that there are regional elections and that we must draw an electoral timetable that must be coherent on mid- and long- term bases. However, all Senegalese know that the essential reason for the postponement of the municipal and rural elections is that the Socialist Party has not prepared for



these elections. This is because, for several months now, the party has been faced with absolutely unprecedented and very violent political struggles among its various leanings, which are fighting for good positions in the succession of Abdou Diouf, which is not officially open, but which seems to be the concern of everyone within the Socialist Party. People were killed during the internal party elections in the various parts of the country. There were scuffles and some ministers were attacked. It is an extremely serious situation for this party, which has been postponing its congress from month to month for several months now and which cannot put its ranks into order to choose candidates for the future municipal and rural elections.

[Saliou] In the face of such a government strategy, what does the opposition that you represent here intend to do?

[Savane] Well, you know, as far as we the opposition are concerned, we are opposed to this government law that postpones the elections. This said, we have clearly said that the postponement of the elections is not necessarily going to solve the problems of the Socialist Party because the differences are so deep this time between the so-called legitimists and the so-called renovators that the party is finding it extremely difficult to iron them out. So we think in the future, it will be very difficult for the Socialist Party to be ready for the elections to be organized in a year or two.

Consequently, the opposition must maintain the pressure on the ground and not give the Socialist Party a breathing space on the ground. Whatever the date for their organization, the elections must be an occasion for a resounding defeat of this party, which has lost a lot of ground today because it is eroded by internal opposition. [end recording]

## Sierra Leone

### 'Outcomes' Officer Describes Battle Conditions

MB2808133195 Johannesburg SUNDAY  
INDEPENDENT in English 27 Aug 95  
pp 1-2 (tentative)

[FBIS Transcribed Text] "The rainy season had just started," says Colonel Andy Brown, acting commander of Executive Outcomes [EO], who runs his operation from a huge office in the military headquarters complex east of the capital," so we didn't quite have the mobility we sought.

"We had to keep our BMPs (Russian armoured personnel carriers) out of the bush or they would have been quickly bogged down. The target that government forces were aiming at was a big rebel base at Ma Sherwe not far from Waterloo Barracks where we do training."

There were about 300 RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in a well-fortified mountainside position 500m square, according to Brown's version of events. The west Africans with EO support went on to the offensive, which was probably the last thing the rebels expected. It had happened before in the east, but not at the coast.

"After two days of fairly heavy fighting there were about 50 rebels dead. One of our men was wounded; he lost an eye and was airlifted back to South Africa," Brown recounts.

EO has a doctor on round-the-clock standby in Sierra Leone. During operations in the interior he is always in one of the Mi-17s hovering nearby. The helicopters double up as gunships.

"It was really the first big battle of the war in which the government had achieved any really good results. They were mightily pleased," Brown says. The rebels dispersed, some heading for bases in the interior. "Those that remained we tracked after dark with night-vision equipment."

"We would see their concentrations and the Russkies would go in with the 24s and spray them with their gatlings." The Mi-24 in Sierra Leone is fitted with four-barrelled galling machine guns as well as 40mm automatic rifle grenades which provide awesome firepower.

According to Brown, many of the tactics that EO was teaching RSLMF [Republic of Sierra Leone Military Force] soldiers were, as far as they were concerned, quite different from anything seen in west Africa in the past. "But what we showed them produced results. They liked that. And, more important, they learned quickly."

Ten days later the Sierra Leonians had driven the enemy 100km into the interior, Army chiefs had thought it would take two months.

"That's where the bulk of the rebel force is now and the best they can do is harass the locals, ambush roads and try to attack a town when they have replenished their ammunition. It is convoy ambushes that are causing the most problems right now in the country," says Brown.

The next phase of the military operation involved freeing the diamond fields in the east from rebel control. Since the war started, Koido, the main diamond town, has been captured twice by the RUF; once in 1992 shortly after war started (it was retaken nine months later with the help of Guinean troops) and again in April this year. The loss was serious for the government; a major proportion of its revenues comes from precious stones mined at Kono. A month after the battle of Freetown, the South Africans set out once more with

a large number of Sierra Leonian soldiers. Brown says it was a two-phased operation.

The strike force was stiffened by two of the BMP-2s that had been used in earlier battles and they were moved east, for much of the way on low-loaders so that the column could move faster.

Brown says: "We work within a set of parameters that are quite novel to west African conditions. In the past the RUF would choose a specific kind of site for an ambush." But the rebels would make the mistake of 'broadcasting' their intentions, he said.

**Journalist Says War Cannot Be Won 'Militarily'**

AB2908203095 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 29 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] According to the military authorities in Sierra Leone, the Army has now got the upper hand over the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels fighting in the southeast of the country after scoring a string of victories against them. The government is being supported by troops from Nigeria and Guinea and by a force of men from a South African company, Executive Outcomes. But there are also reports that life is actually getting tougher for the thousands of displaced people living in camps in Bo District. Journalist Carl Mair of the LONDON INDEPENDENT newspaper has just been to Bo and on the line Robin White asked him what his impression was and how well the Army was going:

[Begin recording] [Mair] Well, I don't really think the Sierra Leone Army has much to do with around Bo, there is a whole host of forces down there. You have the Nigerians and you have civilian vigilantes, they've organized local hunters, and they have a faction of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] down there from Liberia and those are the forces that seem to be doing most of the fighting. But the rebels in the last few days attacked a couple of villages within 10 miles, 12 miles, killed 15 people last Thursday [24 August], so, you know, it's still quite insecure.

[White] And I understand there are a large numbers of displaced people in the Bo area.

[Mair] Try to say for sure that estimates at city now are 500,000-600,000. The Camp Gondama, which is about seven miles away from Bo, has officially registered 43,000 but many people think it's up to 60,000-70,000. In almost every household in Bo, you hear people speaking of 25-30 people on every little compound.

[White] And getting angry as well, I understand.

[Mair] Well, they are because they feel that Freetown doesn't care about them. Freetown, they opened the road to the eastern diamond areas and that road is open and everyone goes night and day and there is no problem. But the Army doesn't seem to be able to open the road to Bo and Kenema and they don't really understand that. In fact, there is a move in Freetown by the paramount chiefs, a group of paramount chiefs and some international aid agencies to suspend all food aid to Freetown until the Army opens the road to Bo. There is quite a lot of anger about that.

[White] Why do people think that the government is ignoring Bo?

[Mair] I don't really know. Of course, in certain parts of the country, the people have historically felt alienated from Freetown. You know, in the early 80's, the APC [All-People's Congress] was the ruling party. The APC was going round putting in their candidates and it sparked quite a lot of resentment then, but people do feel that Freetown lives on another planet and as long as they are okay, they don't really care about the countryside.

[White] Do they support the rebels at all?

[Mair] No, in Bo they don't. In fact, they are not happy with the government, but they don't support the rebels and like I say, there are civilian vigilante groups, civilian descent committees set up precisely to fight the rebels and they were set up after the 27 December attack last year when they thought the Army had participated partly in the attack alongside the rebels and their attitude is we have to take care of ourselves because the Army is not protecting us, but I didn't find anyone who spoke favorably about the rebels. People are getting mutilated, civilians getting killed, and houses being burned and things like that so they are very angry against the rebels.

[White] Do you meet anybody who speaks up favorably about the Sierra Leonean Army?

[Mair] No, but it must be said that some speak about certain soldiers who do fight and certain soldiers who are doing their work, but their attitude in general is that the Army is.... [pauses] most people think that they speak of the old [word indistinct] that, you know, soldiers by day rebels by night.

[White] Now, you traveled through quite a lot of Sierra Leone, do you think the Sierra Leone Army is winning or losing this war?

[Mair] I don't think it's a war that can ever be won militarily. Certainly, with the arrival of the foreign troops and the South African Executive Outcomes, the morale seems to be a bit better. I understand the South Africans have trained a unit of 160 around the Kono

diamond area. They are using their helicopters, but again the feeling is that they're using it for the people of the diamond areas and not for the people of the south. But just in general, I don't think that this kind of war is going to be won. I think the government's attitude is perhaps if we can put a little more pressure on Foday Sankoh's RUF, they will move towards negotiation or something like that, but this is not a war that will be won militarily. Just add that people are hopeful that if the Liberian conflict actually comes to an end, perhaps the RUF rebellion will slow down a bit, but everyone recognizes there has to be a political solution somehow.

[White] You mentioned earlier that one of the Liberian factions — ULIMO — was involved in the Bo area. Now, what are they up to?

[Mair] Well, they remobilized in June or July. They were said to be demobilized. The government remobilized them, including 37 under-16 year old children that they have rearmed and they have been sending them out and Bo is one of the areas they are operating. Again, some of the civilians like them because they are very, very aggressive and they will.... [pauses] when there's fighting, they will go after the rebels that are supposed to go in to loot villages. Witnesses have described quite sadistic tactics. For example, Gondama, the biggest refugee camp, was attacked on 13 August and one guy I talked to said they caught two rebels, they took them to the tarmac, they took one of the rebels, cut him open with a knife and ripped his heart out while he was alive and other people have described them cutting off people's heads and ears and that kind of thing — kind of the tactics you heard about in Liberia they seem to be carrying that on in Sierra Leone as well. [end recording]

## The Gambia

### Former AFPRC Deputy Accused of Treason

AB2808183795 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 28 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It's now seven months since Gambia's head of state, Captain Jammeh, accused his deputy, Sana Sabally, of plotting to kill him. He's been held in detention since 27 January and now, apparently, Capt. Sabally is going to be prosecuted. On the line to Banjul, Richard Lee spoke to the editor of the Gambian DAILY OBSERVER, Ibrahima Cisse, and he asked him what offenses Capt. Sabally is being charged with:

[Begin recording] [Cisse] It has been reported in the THE POINT newspaper — which is one of the leading

newspapers here — that the former vice chairman of the AFPRC [Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council] has been charged with three offenses of treason and when I checked with the Ministry of Justice, they actually confirmed that Sana has actually been charged with three charges of treasonable offenses.

[Lee] And what do these charges relate to, which particular incidents do they relate to?

[Cisse] They didn't specifically say, but we know that on 27 January, the AFPRC government, headed by Capt. Yahya Jammeh, accused him of attempting to kill the chairman in order to seize power.

[Lee] And has he been charged on his own or have other people been charged along with him?

[Cisse] Two other people have been charged together with him. They are Captain Kambi, who used to be the chief of staff to the AFPRC government, and Major Njai, who was the medical doctor of the Gambian Army, but these two people have been charged under Section 47 of the Armed Forces Act and that deals with offenses relating to mutiny.

[Lee] What sentences are these three likely to receive?

[Cisse] If they are found guilty of committing these offenses, then they are liable to suffer life imprisonment. In fact, I was wondering whether they will face the death penalty. As you know, The Gambia has just restored the death penalty, but I've been told by a source at the Ministry of Justice that in criminal law, laws are not made to go retroactive and consequently, these people will not face the death penalty.

[Lee] Considering that Sabally has been in prison since 27 January, why has the government decided to press charges on him now?

[Cisse] Well, the government actually did not say why they are charging him now. All that we know is that Sana is scheduled to appear before a court martial this Wednesday [30 August], but government has not yet (?told) us why they have decided to charge him now.

[Lee] How fair is this court martial likely to be?

[Cisse] Well, the government has not yet made known the composition of the court martial, but I've been told by a reliable source at the Ministry of Justice that the court martial is composed of two captains of the Gambian National Army together with the director of public prosecution who is not a Gambian but a Ghanaian, and my source also did tell me that the accused persons are entitled to have solicitors to defend them. So I guess it will be fair. [end recording]



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